

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 12.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

NO. 92.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammal sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

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THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PHOENIX HOTEL,
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets)
Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly furnished; and still further improvements will be made to render it in all respects worthy of public patronage, and an agreeable home to those who may avail themselves of its privileges.

Intending to devote his own time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistance, together with a faithful, polite and attentive service, he gives the assurance to the public, that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmy days.

Professions, however, are too easily and too frequently made to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding acts, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledges by giving him a call. They will always find him ready to minister to their comforts in the best manner in his power.

C. T. WORLEY.

Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—w&t2w.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount \$5, and charge Lex. Observer and Reporter.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. CARNEAL, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it will be necessary to put these claims in a train for collection by law.

J. B. TEMPLE,
P. SWIGERT,

April 13—w&t2w. Ex's of T. D. Carneal.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

J. W. FINNELL.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street,
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860—tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.

N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.

January 1862.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857—tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

JAMES SPEED..... W. M. F. BARRET.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.

[Jan. 17, '62—tf.]

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.

JOSEPH TERRY, S. B. SCOFIELD,
THOMAS ELLIOTT, J. G. YATES,
JOSEPH D. PARRENT, F. M. TAYLOR,
DR. J. R. HAWKINS, A. C. TAYLOR,
HUGH ALLEN, WILLIAM HODGES,
R. C. CROCKETT, JAMES MILAM,
WILLIAM TAYLOR, THOMPSON M. TAYLOR.

[March 31, 1862—tf.]

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JOSEPH TERRY, S. B. SCOFIELD,
THOMAS ELLIOTT,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 12, 1863.

Prayer by the Rev. J. S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of a number of bills which originated in that House, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. WHITAKER—Banks—A House bill to amend the charter of the Springfield Depository Bank, with amendments: amendments adopted, and bill passed.

LEAVE.

Leave was given to bring in the following bill, which was appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. GILLISS—For the benefit of H. F. Finley, Commonwealth's Attorney for the 12th Judicial District: Circuit Courts committee.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A House bill for the benefit of Frank Catron, sheriff of Knox county, with the amendment offered by the Finance Committee was taken up.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was passed, by yeas, 20; nays, 8.

A House bill for the benefit of F. M. Demunbrun, sheriff of Edmonson county, and his sureties, was taken up: passed, by yeas, 20; nays, 9.

A House bill for the benefit of Joseph R. Whitley, sheriff of Metcalfe county, was taken up and passed.

A House bill allowing \$500 additional clerk hire to the Auditor of public accounts, and to pay \$200 for moving office to Louisville and back.

Mr. DASHAVEN offered an amendment to strike out the first section of the bill, allowing \$500 for additional clerk's hire.

He made the motion as a test question.

The bill was referred to the Finance committee.

A Senate bill for the relief of persons who have violated the provisions of an act requiring teachers and certain officers to take an oath of office; had been amended by the H. R., by a substitute for the bill: amendment concurred in.

A Senate bill for the reduction of the State debt: re-committed to committee on Banks.

A H. R. resolution in relation to the arrears of pay of deceased soldiers, was read and concurred in.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—A bill to authorize the sale of property at the market house in Paducah: passed.

Same—A bill to authorize circuit judges to appoint certain officers to attend courts in the absence of the sheriff: placed in the orders of the day.

Same—A bill to legalize an election in Webster county, in December, 1862: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to extend the time for officers in Johnson county to audit and give bond, with a substitute: substitute adopted, and bill passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, February 12, 1863.

Prayer by the Rev. DANIEL STEVENSON, of the Methodist church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. WARRING and CALVERT, and appropriately referred.

SENATE BILL

The House took up the Senate bill to lay off the State into nine Congressional districts: adopted—yeas, 55; nays, 25.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. MARTIN—Agriculture and Manufactures—Asked leave to be discharged from a petition of Thos. N. Lindsey: discharged.

Mr. CLAY—Agriculture and Manufactures—For the benefit of H. F. Turner: passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. HENRY—To amend the 4th article, 8th chapter, Revised Statutes.

Mr. MERCER—To change a place of voting in Ballard county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BURNAM offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

1. That the thanks of this General Assembly are hereby tendered to Major Gen. ROBERTSON, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for the skill, gallantry, and energy displayed by them in the general management of military affairs in the department of the Cumberland, and more especially for the glorious victory which crowned our arms at Stone river and Murfreesboro'.

2. That their thanks are also due to Maj. Gen. BUELL, his officers and soldiers, for their zeal, energy, courage, and success in expelling from the borders of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the autumn of 1862, the Confederate invaders under the rebel Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith, and especially rejoice in the splendid triumph of our arms at Chaplin Hills.

Before action the hour arrived for the

SPECIAL ORDER

Being the reports of the majority and minority of the committee on Federal Relations, together with the substitute offered for the report of the majority, by Mr. J. W. ANDERSON. Mr. TEVIS in the chair.

Considerable discussion arose thereon, in which Messrs. FINNELL, J. W. ANDERSON, and MARTIN took part.

Mr. BURNAM moved that the committee rise, report progress, and leave to sit again to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

And then the House adjourned.

Mr. Sparks' Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Sparks on Saturday, Feb. 7th, in the House of Representatives:

In times of war, as in peace, the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It prescribes the powers of the Government no less in its executive, than in other departments, and it is the only legal bond of union between the States.

The Federal Government, as defined by the Constitution, when exercising the powers granted to it, is entitled to the allegiance and full

support of every good citizen, and loyalty to the Government imposes the strongest obligations to support the administration in the enforcement of the laws, and it is the duty of all good citizens to resist all encroachments upon their liberties, and to defend the Constitution of their country and the Union of these States from the assaults of foreign and domestic traitors, and he who violates this principle is disloyal to the Constitution and an enemy to the freedom of his country.

The Federal Government derives all its legitimate powers from the Constitution, and, in obedience to it, it would use every effort to suppress the rebellion now existing in the seceded States; and if the administrators of the Government failed to perform this duty, they will, themselves, sooner or later, be overthrown by an intelligent, virtuous, and free people by the peaceful exercise of their sovereign powers at the ballot box. The Government that has no power to punish armed rebels against its laws, cannot afford proper protection to its citizens.

The history of the present administration of the so-called Confederate Government is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations tending directly to the overthrow of the liberties of the people, and a consolidation of all political power in the hands of a few, and the erection of a great military despotism as tyrannical and despotic as the worst Government of Europe, to prove which, we refer to the following facts:

The President of the so-called Confederate States has, without authority, suspended the writ of habeas corpus, thus striking a deadly blow at the liberties of the people.

He has caused loyal citizens to be arrested and transported to distant States and incarcerated in loathsome prisons, without charge or accusation against them.

He has denied to citizens thus arrested and imprisoned, a trial by, or, indeed, any trial, and has withheld from them all knowledge or information as to their accusers, or the causes of their arrest.

He has subjected his prisoners, thus held to barbary and inhuman treatment, endangering both life and health, and has required hundreds of them, so held, as a condition upon which they might be released, to take illegal oaths, arbitrarily prescribed by himself or his agents.

He has attempted to destroy the freedom of the press by the forcible suppression of newspapers, because they saw proper to criticize the measures of his administration; and such as have escaped suppression have been subjected to a censorship wholly incompatible with freedom of thought or expression of opinion.

He has attempted to destroy the freedom of speech by arresting citizens who annoyed him in circulating petitions for the signatures of the people, thus interfering with the right of petition.

He has wholly disregarded the right of the people to be "secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures."

He has, in some of the States, (among which Virginia and Tennessee may be particularly mentioned,) forcibly wrested from the citizen his right to be a candidate for office within the gift of the people, thus striking down the elective franchise; and eminent citizens of this and other States are now in confinement in distant prisons for no other known reason than that they were *loyal* to the Government of our fathers.

He has quartered his troops in the houses of our citizens against their will; and he has permitted them to overbear the State, destroying property and the homes of peaceful and loyal citizens, destroying their furniture, family pictures, carpets, clothing, and other articles of household goods, and robbed them of their silver-ware, stock and provisions.

He has permitted his wagon-masters and others, with armed soldiers, to seize the corn, oats, and hay, &c., of our loyal citizens for the use of the rebel army, without their consent, fixing their own price upon them, and making their own estimate as to the value and quantity taken, and giving no receipt, name or voucher whereby the owner could successfully seek his pay, or paid in full.

For private invalid pensions, three hundred dollars. *Provided*, That no pension shall be paid under this act to any person who has been engaged in the present rebellion against the Government of the United States, or has in any way given aid or comfort to those engaged in the rebellion.

Approved, February 3, 1863.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC.—No. 12.]

An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending 30th of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four:

For army invalid pensions under various acts, three million dollars.

For pensions to revolutionary soldiers, and the widows of those who served in the Revolutionary war, under acts of eighteen

March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteen, May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the third section of the act of fourth July eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the acts of the seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second February and twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under first section act fourth July 1836, of twenty first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, first section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, act third June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and act fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, five hundred thousand dollars.

For private invalid pensions, three hundred dollars. *Provided*, That no pension shall be paid under this act to any person who has been engaged in the present rebellion against the Government of the United States, or has in any way given aid or comfort to those engaged in the rebellion.

Approved, February 4, 1863.

[PUBLIC No. 13.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinabove expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, and Japan, three hundred and one thousand dollars.

For salaries of secretaries of legation, thirty thousand dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China, five thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, three thousand dollars.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers, without authority, to levy large contributions of property upon peaceful citizens, under the pretense of reimbursing other citizens for losses sustained by the causality of war.

He has, by force of arms, taken possession of large quantities of wheat, and taken possession of mills to grind their breadstuffs, and refused to permit our citizens to grind on them wheat or corn necessary for their families.

He has signed bills of confiscation, confiscating all the property of loyal citizens and foreigners who refused allegiance to his new Confederacy.

He has signed bills to prevent citizens of the so-called Confederate State from paying their just and honest contracts to citizens and merchants of the Northern States; putting men under bonds and compelling them to be dishonest, whether they will or not.

He has permitted his officers and soldiers, with impunity, to murder the peaceful and loyal citizens of the State of Kentucky.

He has utterly set aside the Constitution of the United States, and is engaged in an armed rebellion for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government and country that educated him, in its bounty protected him all his past life, bestowed upon him many honorable positions, and would still delight to honor him, were he not engaged in a monstrous and iniquitous rebellion and serving of a traitor's don.

In view of the foregoing facts, the truth of which cannot be denied, we do firmly believe, and solemnly declare, that any countenance furnished the Executive of the so-called Confederate States, in the prosecution of this unholy war, tends immediately and directly to the overthrow of both the Federal and State Governments—wherefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

That Kentucky will, by all constitutional means in her power, protect her citizens in the enjoyment of the elective franchise, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, the security of their persons and property, against the unconstitutional acts of the Confederate Executive and their enforcement by the army under his control.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and that every citizen of Kentucky ought to yield full and implicit obedience to it; and that "Kentucky understands her own interests too well to be thankful for gratuitous advice as to the mode in which she should manage them, and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affairs, she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion"—consequently the propositions of the Confederate States for Kentucky's alliance is hereby *confidentially* rejected.

Resolved, That the Proclamations of the President of the United States, dated September 22d, and January 1st, 1863, purporting to emancipate the slaves in certain States and parts of States, set forth therein, are unwarranted by any code, civil, criminal, or military, and on such character and tendency as not to be submitted to a people jealous of their liberties.

Resolved, That Kentucky will cordially unite with the Democracy of the Northern States in an earnest endeavor to bring about a speedy termination of the existing war.

Resolved, That Kentucky's interest and duty urge her to cling to the Union with *tenfold* tenacity, now that both the extreme sectional parties of the country are arrayed against it, and that she intends to do *so* regardless of any sacrifice other than her honor.

Resolved, That Kentucky fondly sympathizes with all her citizens who have been afflicteded during the progress of this unfortunate war, and while she mourns her illustrious dead, who have fallen on many battle fields, she has the consolation of knowing that they nobly fought in the cause of *Union and Freedom*.

Resolved, That we, as loyal men and Kentuckians, are for all our rights in the Union, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must; that we are standing for what is constitutional and just, and if we submit to wrongs it will only be when we cannot help ourselves.

Resolved, That the Governor of Kentucky

is hereby requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

724. An act for the benefit of the jailer and others of Whitley county.

725. An act to extend the civil jurisdiction of the police court of the city of Hickman, and/or other purposes.

726. An act in relation

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

We shall publish, in to-morrow's paper, the speech of Hon. NAT. WOLFE, on the resolutions now before the House of Representatives, in relation to Federal Relations. Gentlemen who may wish to have copies of our paper containing the speech, can obtain them by leaving orders with either of our Reporters—in the Senate or House of Representatives—during the day.

We rarely meet with a man who will admit he is a secessionist. In fact when the epithet is applied to members of the party now organizing to take Kentucky out of the Union and into the Southern Confederacy, they become ignoble. Names are of no consequence, provided the real purpose can be got at. Whether we call them secessionists, Southern Rights men, or what not, if their purpose is to take Kentucky out of the Union, or to aid the Southern Confederacy, they are to all intents as guilty of treason as those who, with more courage, have committed the overt act. We know men who indignantly deny that they are secessionists, yet all their neighbors say that they are. A man may say he is not, but the unanimous belief and knowledge of the whole community in which he has lived, overcome his declaration.

When men act and talk secession, honest people are very apt to judge them accordingly. By a man's daily walk and conversation he is known; his deeds are the best and most conclusive evidence against him; and if he has thereby proclaimed his political character, he cannot complain.

There are some certain with regard to this class of men. They have opposed the war for the protection and preservation of the Union, from the beginning; oppose it now, and declare their purpose to withhold men and money to prosecute it further. They are constantly denouncing the Federal authorities, while they scrupulously avoid any word of complaint or censure against the Southern Confederacy. They hate Union men and spurn the brave Union soldiers, while they daily and nightly associate with acknowledged traitors, and hug the rebels to their bosoms.

Their families openly proclaim sympathy with the rebel cause, secretly send clothing and provisions to rebel prisoners, and flaunt secesh flags and badges in the faces of Union people. They are for peace upon terms which allow dismemberment of the Union. They are against the Government, and for the Southern Confederacy. They propose to fight the Federal authorities, and withhold the bayonet and bullet from the bodies of the foul traitors to the Union. They propose to stop the war against traitors. Their is no odor of loyalty about them. Their whole conduct, their daily walk and conversation, and associations, for eighteen months, have convinced every one in the community that they are secessionists, and we care not what name they have. We only know that they are against their country, and that all their talk, influence, and sympathies are on the side of the rebels.

Every man must take sides. He could not if he would, and should not if he could, avoid the issue. He who is not for his country is against it. He who is not a patriot—one willing to give his life, his property, and every energy of mind and soul to support and defend his Government—is a traitor. And when he either fails in the discharge of a direct, positive, affirmative obligation, or gives aid, comfort, or sympathy to foreign or domestic enemies, he is a traitor. When our country is fighting, there is the highest possible obligation to defend it, and if we fail in this obligation, we are as much a traitor as he who commits the overt act.

A man named Carmichael died at the city poor house in Quincy, a few days ago, among whose effects was found \$1,294 50 in gold. So says the Whig.

Gen. Lane, of Kansas, is announced as about to pitch into the shoulder straps, congressionally. He had better remove his own first.

At a recent collection taken at Rev. Dr. Storrs' Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, \$46,253 were raised for foreign missions.

The New England Pin Company, of Winstead, Conn., is making pins of iron instead of brass.

DIED.

On Monday, Feb. 9th, at Indianapolis, Ind., on her way to Frankfort, Ky., (her birth place and home,) SARAH ELIZABETH FELLNER, infant daughter, and only child of E. A. and Sarah Fellner, at the age of four years and seven months.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, Feb. 13th, 1863.

Appointments by the Governor:

Commissions issued February 11, 1863.

Major Selby Harney, promoted to Lieut. Col. 34th Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, February 6, 1863, vice Lewis H. Ferrill, resigned.

Capt. Wm. Y. Dillard, promoted to Major, 34th Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, February 6, 1862, vice Selby Harney, promoted.

Assistant Surgeon John Mills, promoted to Surgeon, 8th Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, December 24, 1862, vice John R. Prittle, resigned.

By order of the Governor:

JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant General Ky. Vols.

Feb. 13, 1863-1t.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY!

LET all those who have sweethearts, whether gay widowers, jolly bachelors, or young beaux, just turned out, remember to send their lady loves a Valentine on the 14th February.

POLLARD has, at his News Depot, the finest assortment of Valentines ever brought to this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

February 13, 1863-2t.

Davis Convention for the purpose of carrying Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. If they are determined, after full notice, to violate this law, let them do it at their peril. The Penitentiary is not yet full, and loyal juries will not shrink from a rigid discharge of their duty. It is folly to send armies into the field, and at the same time allow home traitors to organize and quietly carry out their infamous purposes. X.

Remember the concerts of the Alghanians and Swiss Bell Ringers, for this evening.

Rev. Wm. McD. Abbott has been appointed and qualified as the Superintendent of the Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble Minded Children, vice Dr. James Rodman, resigned.

In our list of commissions issued Feb. 9th, there is an error. Maxwell Cohen is announced as promoted to a Captaincy. It should be a 1st Lieutenant.

Want is little to be dreaded when a man has but a short time left to be miserable. Of all poverty, that of the mind is the most deplorable.

The Adams Express Company's steamer that plies between New York and Newbern brought over \$300,000 from the troops at Newbern on her last trip.

Valuable salt springs have been discovered near Leavenworth, Kansas. They are said to be inexhaustible.

"Pa, didn't you whip me for biting Tommy?" "Yes, my child, for you hurt him very much." "Well, then, pa, you ought to whip mamma's music teacher, too, for he hit her yesterday in the mouth and I know it hurt her, because she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him."

GEN. BURNSIDE—A Washington dispatch states that Gen. Burnside, with unexampled magnanimity, offers to resume command of his old army corps, and fight under Hooker. He positively asserts that he will not remain in the service without a command, holding it to be the duty of every man holding a commission to give his time and energies to the cause of the Government. He is greatly surprised and alarmed at the threatening posture of the Democratic party in the North, and, without vigorous and successful action by the Government, apprehends that we may have a formidable fire in the rear.

We learn from the Nashville Union that over five hundred rebel prisoners were brought to that city on Tuesday, from the vicinity of Murfreesboro, among whom was Gen. Paulding Anderson, of Wilson county, Tenn.

The office of the Rockport (Ind.) Democrat, which was destroyed by a mob of soldiers recently, has been renewed, and the paper has again been issued by Col. Jones, its former editor.

It was reported in Nashville on Sunday that John Overton, who was reported to be the wealthiest man in Tennessee, had died a few days before at Chattanooga.

We were pleased to see our friend Dr. Otto Miller, representative from Cumberland and Clinton, who has been seriously ill for some time past, in his seat again. We hope that he will soon be perfectly restored to health.

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Gen. Lane, of Kansas, is announced as about to pitch into the shoulder straps, congressionally. He had better remove his own first.

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[For the Commonwealth.]

The Rebel Convention on the 18th inst.

As the rebels have concluded to hold a State convention in Frankfort, on the 18th instant, for the real purpose of laying plans for carrying Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, and as all the rebels throughout the State ought to have fair and full notice of the penalties attached to the crime, their leaders are urging them to commit it, might not be out of place, at this time, to re-publish the first section of an act of the Legislature of Kentucky in reference to this subject, approved August 28, 1862, which reads as follows:

That if any person shall, within this State, hold any secret or public meetings, or unite with, or belong to, any secret club or association, known by him or them to be intended to effect, promote, or endanger the separation or secession of this State from the Government or Union of the United States, or to effect, promote, or encourage the incorporation or union of this State with the so-called Southern Confederacy, every such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the Penitentiary not less than one, nor more than five years. [See printed laws, page 20.]

As the rebels throughout the State, who are invited to attend this meeting, really gotten up for treasonable purposes, may not be aware of the penalties denounced against such crime, this notice may prove a blessing to them.

In addition, it might be well to advise all rebels throughout Kentucky that the Grand Jury for Frankfort county will be in session in Frankfort on the 18th of this month, and that the law will be rigidly enforced against all traitors who may dare to violate the above section, by holding a Jeff.

Senator Wilson is said to be fierce against "drones and fancy Generals." One Fremont, however, is believed to be high in his esteem.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS.

PERSONS having claims on Government issued by Assistant Quartermasters Army of Kentucky, who are desirous to dispose of them, may have them cashed by application on St. Clair street, next door to the Court House.

February 12, 1863-1t.

I. O. O. F.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night, at 7 o'clock, at their Hall, on Broadway. All brothers in good standing are invited to visit us.

By order of the lodge.

P. U. MAJOR, N. G.
S. BLACK, V. G.
Relief Committee.

J. D. POLLARD, Sec.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets at the above named hall on the 1st and 3d Monday night of each month. All patriots in good standing are invited to visit us.

By order of the camp.

S. BLACK, C. P.

W. H. AVERILL, S. W.
Relief Committee.

J. D. POLLARD, Scribe.

Nov. 12, 1862-1t.

NOTICE!

ALL those indebted to the firm of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, either by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same immediately, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law.

J. C. PAGE is authorized to receive and receipt for all claims due to us.

In future all sales will be made for CASH.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

January 2, 1863-1m.

NOTICE!

ALL those indebted to the firm of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, either by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same immediately, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law.

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SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE
Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is
easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made
as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle
can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but
a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you
can't match it; mend it; it will never show when
put together.

IT WILL MEND BONE, CORAL, LAVA, and in
fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT
GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of
Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue,"—*N. Y. Times*.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—*N. Y. Express*.

"It is always ready; this commands it to every-
body."—*Independent*.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our
house as water."—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle

OF

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale
Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers
generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers),
78 WILLIAM STREET,
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.

Important to Builders.

Important to Railroad Companies.

Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns
everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,
The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of ALL
kinds, steep or flat, and to SHINGLE ROOFS with-
out removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-third that of
Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New
York City and all parts of the United States,
Canada, West Indies and Central and South
America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES,
FOUNDRIES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD DEPOTS,
CARS, and on PUBLIC BUILDINGS generally GOV-
ERNMENT BUILDINGS, &c., by the principal BUILD-
ERS, ARCHITECTS and others, during the past four
years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and
MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in
every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER
and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS of ALL
KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the
United States which combines the very desirable
properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are
universally acknowledged to be possessed by
GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Applica-
tion;

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordi-
nary Roof can be covered and finished the same
day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE,
and when finished forms a perfectly FIRE PROOF
surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be
injured by HEAT, COLD or STORMS, SHRINKING OF
ROOF BOARDS, through any external action whatever.

Liquid GUTTA PERCHA Cement,
For Coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to
the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all
Kinds.

This is the ONLY composition known which
will successfully resist extreme changes of all cli-
mates, for any length of time, when applied to metals,
to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal
to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less,
and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and
from its elasticity is not injured by the contrac-
tion and expansion of TIN and other METAL
ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the
weather.

It will not CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN
WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH
OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS
can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion
and leaking, THEREBY ensuring a PERFECTLY WA-
TER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the
preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES,
RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLI-
MENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL
ROOFS of every description; from its great elastic-
ity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion
of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN
COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES,
and we are prepared to supply orders from any
part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA
PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for
use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in bars,
with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrange-

ments with responsible parties who would like to
establish themselves in a lucrative and permanent
business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in
favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having
applied them to several thousand Roofs in New
York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

Sole Manufacturers,

Wholesale Warehouse, 78 William Street,
Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be fur-
nished on application.

Oct. 16, 1861-ly.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

Notice is hereby given that we will rigidly
enforce the law against all persons who trespass
on our lands by passing through the same,
leaving down our fences, ploughing up and
fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our
farms.

R. GILLISPIE,
EMILY SCARCE,
THOS. S. PAGE.

Franklin county, August 15, 1860.

THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

The Phoenix of Hartford.

[Extracts from letters from S. L. Loomis, Esq.,
President of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn., to R. H. & H. M. Magill, General
Agents, relative to the late serious conflagration
at Troy.]

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn., May 12, 1862.

* * * * * "A big fire at Troy—We are in-
much we don't know. May be \$20,000; but
whatever it is, it will be paid as fast as ad-
justed, not by crying. Secretary Kellogg went
to see this morning. Mr. Wallace (Adjuster)
will meet him there to-morrow. They will make
short work of it. The fire swept off about fifty
acres of buildings—a sad calamity to Troy, but no
one human forecast could have prevented. It is the
first emergency we ever had, and such an one as
gives more character to a Company than a hun-
dred \$5,000 licks."

HARTFORD, May 13, 1862.

* * * * * "Our losses may reach \$15,000 or
\$20,000, but we believe are there will all
be paid before Saturday night if they can be
adjusted. It is such fires that try the backbone
of Companies, and if they can stand up under the
heavy load, it will give them great credit.
S. L. LOOMIS, President."

H. WINGATE, Agent,
June 4, 1862. Frankfort, Ky.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

SPERMATORRHEA.

H. W. ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A
Benevolent Institution established by special
document, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed,
and especially with Virulent and Chronic Diseases,
and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual
Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting
Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and
other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the
NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary,
sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address Dr. J. SKILLIX HOUGHTON.

Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ELEVENTH DAY—December 9th.

Stagner vs. Marct. Garfield.

Maret vs. Stagner. Garfield.

Clarke vs. Brashears. Todd.

Bibb vs. Tomberlin. Todd.

Henderson and Nashville Rail-
road Company vs. Rogers. Garfield.

Radford vs. Chamberlain et al. Garfield.

Murray vs. Montgomery. Garfield.

Stites vs. Wheeler. Garfield.

NINETH DAY—December 10th.

Duncan vs. Wickliffe, guardian
for, &c. Muhlenburg.

Roosevelt vs. Kidd. Christian.

Petree et al. vs. Kenner. Christian.

Rainbridge et al. vs. Parks. Christian.

Hutchings vs. Moore. Christian.

Trustees of Owenson's vs. Mor-
ris. Christian.

ELEVENTH DAY—December 12th.

Bartley et al. vs. McKemion's
adm'r. Davies.

Sondi'ner vs. Rosenberg. Davies.

Small et al. who sue, vs. Mad-
dix. Davies.

Rainbridge et al. vs. Parks. Christian.

Hutchings vs. Moore. Christian.

Trustees of Owenson's vs. Mor-
ris. Christian.

Kerkendall's adm'r vs. Dean. Christian.

TWELFTH DAY—December 13th.

Burbage et al. vs. Richardson. Meade.

Triplett's ex'r vs. Stiles et al. Davies.

Burks vs. Claybrook. Davies.

McKinney vs. Daniel. Davies.

Beckley et al. vs. Davidson et al. Davies.

Meador vs. Turpin. Christian.

Kerkendall's adm'r vs. Dean. Christian.

THIRTEENTH DAY—December 15th.

Gatewood vs. Gatewood et al. Spencer.

Shean vs. Geoghegan. Hardin.

Ditto's adm'r vs. Ditto. Spencer.

Percifull vs. Mulhall. Spencer.

Young vs. Irwin et al. Spencer.

FOURTEENTH DAY—December 16th.

Burbage et al. vs. Richardson. Meade.

Triplett's ex'r vs. Stiles et al. Davies.

Wood vs. Claybrook. Davies.

McKinney vs. Daniel. Davies.

Beckley et al. vs. Davidson et al. Davies.

Meador vs. Turpin. Christian.

FIFTEENTH DAY—December 17th.

Waggoneer vs. Wood & Cobb. Hart.

Richardson vs. Barrett et al. Hart.

Shelton vs. Murrill et al. Warren.

Bank of Ky. vs. Floyd. Hart.

Underwood vs. Hays. Hart.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—January 14th.

Cantrill et al. vs. Smith. Scott.

Mitchell et al. vs. Hord & Co. Scott.

Leve vs. Foytley. Scott.

Barber vs. Sowell. Scott.

Green & Bailey vs. Farmers Bank
of Kentucky. Scott.

Ford vs. Prentiss. Scott.

Thompson Trustee et al. vs. Ste-
venson. Scott.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—January 10th.</